

BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S BEHAVIOR IN CONDUCTING HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS) TESTS IN MADIUN

Wida Rahma Arwiyantasari¹⁾, Supriyadi Hari Respati²⁾,
Eti Poncorini Pamungkasari³⁾

¹⁾Muhammadiyah Midwifery Academy, Madiun

²⁾Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, RSUD Dr. Moewardi, Surakarta

³⁾Faculty of Medicine, Sebelas Maret University

ABSTRACT

Background: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is top ranked infectious disease which causes death with high mortality and morbidity rates, and requires diagnosis and long-term therapy (WHO, 2013). In October 2016, Health Office of Madiun City stated that in 2015, there were 2,772 pregnant women, among those only 1,120 conducted HIV-AIDS tests and 4 of them declared HIV positive. These numbers indicated that the participations of pregnant women in conducting HIV-AIDS tests are not optimal. This study aimed to discover biopsychosocial determinants in conducting HIV-AIDS tests on pregnant women in Madiun.

Subjects and Method: This was an analytic observational study with case control design. A total of 108 samples of pregnant women in Madiun which consisted of 54 pregnant women who conducted HIV/AIDS tests as cases, and 54 pregnant women who did not conduct HIV/ AIDS tests as controls were collected by using fixed disease sampling. The device to gather the data was a set of questionnaire. Data analysis used Chi Square and path analysis.

Results: There were positive influence of family support ($b = 1.57$; 95% CI= 0.52 to 2.63; $p = 0.004$), information exposure ($b = 1.14$; 95% CI= 0.33 to 1.95; $p = 0.006$), perceived seriousness ($b = 1.21$; 95% CI= 0.14 to 2.28; $p = 0.027$), perceived vulnerability $b = 1.12$; 95% CI= 0.12 to 2.13; $p = 0.028$), perceived benefit ($b = 1.28$; 95% CI= 0.23 to 2.31; $p = 0.017$) on pregnant women's behavior in conducting HIV/ AIDS tests, and statistically significant. There were negative influence of family income ($b = -0.73$; 95% CI= -1.51 to 0.05; $p = 0.067$), perceived obstacles ($b = -0.92$; 95% CI= -1.99 to 0.15; $p = 0.093$) and statistically significant.

Conclusion: Family support, information exposure, family income, perceived seriousness, perceived vulnerability, perceived obstacles, and perceived benefit influence pregnant women in conducting HIV/ AIDS tests.

Keywords: determinants, biopsychosocial, HIV/ AIDS test

Correspondence: Wida Rahma Arwiyantasari. Muhammadiyah Midwifery Academy Madiun. Email: widarahmaarwiyantasari@gmail.com.
Mobile: +6285736709597.